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## A German Magazine Names 4 as Soviet Spies

By JOHN TAGLIABUE  
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BONN, May 17 — A West German magazine quoted Western intelligence agents today as having identified four Soviet diplomats here as spies who were "high security risks."

An Interior Ministry spokesman, Hans-Günter Kowalski, said the Government would not comment on the article. Officials close to security agencies said the article was accurate.

Yuri A. Gremitskikh, a Soviet Embassy spokesman, said the article was "a political provocation."

"Not a word of it is true," he added. He said there was no West German request or Soviet plan to recall the four officials to Moscow.

The article is to be published Wednesday by Quick magazine, a sensationalist weekly. It identified the diplomats as Yevgeny A. Shmagin, 33 years old, a second secretary; Col. Viktor I. Marchenko, 46, air attaché; and Boris Kozhevnikov, 49, and Oleg G. Shevchenko, 37, of the trade mission in Cologne.

The head of the trade mission, Genadi Batašev, was detained in February as he was about to receive secret information from a West German double agent, according to officials. Mr. Batašev has since left West Germany.

The apparent disclosure of information to Quick, coming six weeks after 47 Soviet diplomats, journalists and others were expelled from France for espionage, is interpreted by Western diplomats and West German officials as an effort by conservatives to nudge the Government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl toward a tougher line with Moscow.

A number of Western governments have expelled Soviet diplomats, journalists and others in recent months,

prompting Mr. Kohl's conservative supporters to call for similar action by Bonn. Government officials estimate that 3,000 to 4,000 agents of the Soviet-bloc countries work in West Germany.

The Government has played down espionage affairs in what appears to be an attempt to avoid souring relations with the Soviet bloc.

The Quick article said investigations by the counterespionage service had found that Mr. Shmagin, who was said to have aroused suspicion as a consular official in West Berlin before being posted to Bonn in October 1980, sought to enlist agents and influence the West German antinuclear movement.

It said that Colonel Marchenko, who served in the Frankfurt military mission before coming here in September

1980, was a contact for other agents. It said he curried the favor of Defense Ministry officials and sought secret data from electronics companies.

The article said West German agents had difficulty showing that Mr. Kozhevnikov had "damaged West German security interests." But it said that, as a representative of medical export agencies, he had gathered secret information on medical research and sought to bribe industry officials with offers of trade and cash to gain secrets.

Quick said Mr. Shevchenko, who was stationed in Cologne from 1973 to 1977 and returned in January 1982, sought to enlist agents among students.

It described Colonel Marchenko as an agent of the G.R.U., the military intelligence arm of the Soviet Defense Minis-

try, and the other men as agents of the K.G.B., the Soviet intelligence and internal security agency.

In a Government statement before Parliament on May 4, Mr. Kohl said Bonn sought "to attain relations with the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact that are of a new and better quality." That policy has been supported by the Free Democrats in the Bonn coalition with Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats.

The article by Quick seemed to play into the hands of the Christian Social Union, Mr. Kohl's Bavarian partners, and their leader, Franz Josef Strauss. Mr. Strauss and his followers have cited recent events, such as incidents on the East German border, as examples of Soviet-bloc abuse of detente to call for a tougher line toward Eastern Europe.

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